



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 1, 1929

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
WHY THEY FAVOR INJUNCTION
CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE CODE
LONG FIGHT WON
THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bottemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigar-makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—429 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. McNeill, 250 Eureka.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 802 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 89—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1929

No. 52

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

San Francisco, Calif., January 28, 1929.

To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions of California.

Greeting:

The California Legislature adjourned for the thirty-day constitutional recess on January 18th, and will reconvene on February 18th.

Attached hereto is a list of labor measures pending in the California Legislature. All the bills listed are of interest to labor. The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor recommends, however, concentration on the following measures:

A. B. 156, by Mr. Williamson—Increasing maximum weekly disability payments, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, from \$20.83 to \$25.00; also increasing the maximum death benefit from \$5000.00 to \$6000.00. (Referred to Committee on Insurance.)

The Assembly Committee on Insurance has the following members: Jewett, chairman; Hornblower, Easley, Fry, Cloudman, McGuinness, Luttrell, Patterson, Cronin, Hoffman and Seawell.

A. B. 133, by Mr. McDonough—Relating to Contracts of Employment containing agreement not to affiliate with labor unions and declaring such contracts void and contrary to public policy (Yellow Dog Contract). (Referred to Committee on Judiciary.)

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary has the following members: Seawell, chairman; Williamson, Anderson, Roland, Coombs, Miller, Jas. A., Hornblower, Hoffman, Jones, Woolwine, Lyons, Byrne, Cloudsley, Crittenden, McGuinness, West, Little, Collier, Cronin, Feigenbaum and Snyder.

S. B. 236, by Senator Murphy—Anti-Injunction Bill. (Referred to Committee on Judiciary.)

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has the following members: Herbert C. Jones, chairman; Allen, Baker, Carter, Christian, Cleveland, Inman, Lyon, McKinley, Mueller, Nelson, Rochester, Swing, Weller and West.

In order to arouse real interest among legislators on the three outstanding measures, it will be necessary for Central Labor Councils and local unions throughout California to interview the members of the Legislature from their respective districts.

Senators and Assemblymen will be inclined to vote for labor's principal measures when they feel assured that their own constituents want these bills enacted into law. Will you, therefore, without delay, kindly appoint committees for the purpose of interviewing the Senators and Assemblymen from your district and submit to them a list of the labor bills,—at the same time stressing the three principal measures referred to?

Copies of A. B. 156, A. B. 133 and S. B. 236 have been forwarded to all Central Labor Councils. Copies of any other bills listed herein may be obtained upon application to your Senator or Assemblyman or by writing to the State Printing Office at Sacramento.

Any additional information desired will be gladly furnished upon request. Please note that the California State Federation of Labor maintains legislative headquarters at Sacramento when the Legislature is in session. Beginning with February 18th, kindly address all correspondence pertaining to

legislation to Labor Legislative Headquarters, 528 Ochsner Building, Sacramento.

Fraternalty yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR.

W. P. Stanton, President.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Labor Legislative Headquarters:

528 Ochsner Building, Sacramento, Calif.

Pending in the 48th Session of the California Legislature.

(Compiled by the State Federation of Labor)
SENATE BILLS.

S. B. 8, by Senator Hurley—Relating to children employed in agriculture.

S. B. 9, by Senator Mueller—Relating to preferred labor claims.

S. B. 10, by Senator Murphy—Old Age Pension System initiated by Fraternal Order of Eagles.

S. B. 14, by Senator Murphy—Extending the eight-hour law to cement and lime plants.

S. B. 100, 101 and 336, by Senator Fellom—Further regulation of private employment agencies.

S. B. 112, by Senator Hurley—Prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works.

S. B. 171, 172 and 173, by Senator Baker—Strengthening the law relating to payment of wages.

S. B. 220, by Senator Murphy—Granting the Industrial Accident safety jurisdiction over public employment.

S. B. 236, by Senator Murphy—Anti-Injunction Bill.

S. B. 238, by Senator Maloney—Relating to the rights of Chiropractic Practitioners under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

S. B. 296, by Senator Inman—Amendment to Anti-Trust Act making unlawful the "Permit System" for building material.

S. B. 435, by Senator Murphy—(Companion Bill to Assembly Bill 381, by Mr. Quigley). Promoting the safety of workers in the Electrical Industry.

S. B. 747, by Senator Sharkey—Creating a "Subsequent Injuries Fund" under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to compensate injured workers for part of disability not caused by second injury.

S. C. R. 12, by Senator Murphy—Relating to safety devices and appliances to prevent deaths and maimings from accidents on electrical transmission and distribution lines.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

A. B. 4, by Mr. Byrne—Strengthening Section 635 of the Penal Code relating to blacklisting.

A. B. 88, by Mr. Williamson—Priority of mechanics' liens.

A. B. 89, by Mr. Williamson—Protection of farm laborers' wages.

A. B. 92, by Mr. Wright—One day of rest in seven.

A. B. 93, by Mr. Wright—Keeping records of hours worked by women.

A. B. 132, by Mr. McDonough—Record of working hours on public work.

A. B. 133, by Mr. McDonough—Relating to Contracts of Employment containing agreement not to affiliate with labor unions and declaring such contracts void (Yellow Dog Contract).

A. B. 156, by Mr. Williamson—Increasing maximum weekly disability payments, under the

Workmen's Compensation Act, from \$20.83 to \$25.00; also increasing the maximum death benefit from \$5000.00 to \$6000.00.

A. B. 166, by Mr. Wright—Old Age Pension System recommended by State Department of Social Welfare.

A. B. 176, by Mr. Wright—Penalty for failure to secure payments of awards made under Workmen's Compensation Act.

A. B. 186, by Mr. Hawes—Relating to the carrying of trays by waitresses up or down stairs.

A. B. 244, by Mr. Flynn—Providing for better enforcement of the Act relating to sanitary conditions in foundries, etc.

A. B. 288, by Mr. Gilmore—Relating to the purchase of uniforms by employees.

A. B. 295, by Mr. West—Prohibiting the use of benzol in the manufacture and application of paint.

A. B. 382, by Mr. Keaton—Providing for state supervision of oil drilling.

A. B. 412, by Mr. McDonough—Establishing the five-day week for State employees.

A. B. 474, by Mr. Hornblower—Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act.

A. B. 553, by Mr. Reindollar and others—Retirement System (Old Age Pension) for State employees.

A. B. 564, by Mr. McDonough—Relating to manufacturing work at home by women already employed for eight hours in industrial plants.

A. B. 565, by Mr. McDonough—Preventing children under 16 years of age from working in prohibited occupations in so-called schools in industrial plants.

A. B. 785 to 791, incl., by Messrs. Sewell and Williamson—Relating to mechanics' liens.

A. B. 904, by Mr. Gilmore—Eliminating the one week waiting period under terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, if the injury extends over a period of more than 5 weeks.

A. C. A. 10, by Mr. Nielson—Providing that Public School Textbooks must be printed in the State Printing Plant.

Railroad Brotherhood Bills.

SENATE BILLS.

S. B. 38, by Senator Inman—Sanitary wash and locker rooms.

S. B. 185, by Senator Murphy—Reimbursement of employees when terminals are removed.

S. B. 200, by Senator Sharkey—Prohibiting lights out fixed signals for test purposes.

S. B. 489, by Senator Murphy—Better yard crossing protection.

S. J. R. 2, by Senators Inman and Cassidy—Petition Congress to amend 16 hour law to 12 hours in 24 hour period.

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S. J. R. 5, by Senator Allen—Petitioning Congress to limit hours of bus drivers to 12 hours per day.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

A. B. 4, by Mr. Byrne—Prohibiting blacklisting.

A. B. 128, by Mr. McGuinness—Anti-spotters ill.

A. B. 290, by Mr. Byrne—Car limit.

A. B. 291, by Mr. Byrne—Pilot on light engines.

A. B. 399, by Mr. Crittenden—Creating Department of Safety by Railroad Commission.

A. B. 401, by Mr. Crittenden—Relative to accident reports.

A. B. 510, by Mr. West—Amending hours of Service Law.

A. B. 531, by Mr. Crittenden—Requiring Railroad Commission to enforce Full Crew Law.

A. B. 649, by Mr. Seawell—Requiring automobiles to stop at railroad crossings.

A. C. R. 8, by Mr. Seawell—Providing for a survey of railroad crossing accidents.

WHY THEY FAVOR INJUNCTION.

Movie picture operators in New York City are enjoined from picketing an anti-union theatre. They are restrained "from interfering with or accosting patrons or employees of the theatre and others seeking to enter, and from impeding free entrance to the theatre."

It will be noted how a legal right is interwoven with acts that are illegal and can be punished under the law.

No one has a right to "impede free entrance" to a theatre or to other property that the invader does not own. A policeman, not an injunction, is needed in such cases.

A man with average reasoning faculties can distinguish between "interfere" and "accost." The first is to meddle, to clash, to be in opposition. The second is to speak to first, to address, to greet.

The one implies antagonism; the other a desire to impart information.

A jury should decide whether a worker has violated law or overstepped his rights.

The injunction judge is not interested in enforcement of law or protection of human rights. He assumes that the theatre owner has a first mortgage, or property right, in any prospective patron, and if a worker would ask that patron to assist him in securing better work conditions by not patronizing that theatre, this is considered an attack on property.

As the purpose of equity is to protect property where there is no remedy at law, the injunction judge has evolved a theory that brings personal rights—patronage, good will and the right to do business—under the head of "property."

An equity court is not interested in free speech, free assemblage and other elemental rights. These are ignored whenever a worker interferes with a business man's patronage, which equity calls "property."

Under the injunction process a striker is never punished for doing the thing prohibited. He is cited for disobeying the court's order.

The striker is denied rights accorded a kidnapper or hold up man. The striker is cited for contempt of court and must prove his innocence rather than his accusers prove his guilt, as would be the case with the kidnapper or holdup.

This permits the injunction judge to make "law," interpret "law" and enforce "law."

It is no satisfaction to the worker to be assured he faces equity court while the kidnapper and hold-up face a criminal court.

The worker is subject to every mood and caprice of the injunction judge, who can jail or fine at will with no appeal by his victim.

The labor injunction overthrows the American system of government by law. A worker is helpless when caught in its net. It is so effective that every power at the command of anti-union employers is wheeled into action when its life is threatened.

CHANGES IN MOTOR VEHICLE CODE.

Various important changes in the California motor vehicle code are incorporated in the bill now before the State Legislature, which is sponsored by the Motor Vehicle Conference of California.

Summarized, some of the more important amendments in the bill are as follows:

Centralized control of traffic officers under the State Division of Motor Vehicles.

More certain punishment for driving automobiles under the influence of narcotics or intoxicating liquor.

Severe penalties for motorists who fail to keep their promises to appear in court within five days following an arrest.

Waiving of the five-day notice where any motorist has been guilty of reckless driving resulting in a collision or injury.

Incorporating standard regulations now in effect in 86 California cities relative to passing standing street cars. Motorists will be required to stop until passengers have boarded or alighted, and reached a place of safety, except at such locations where there are safety zones, signals or traffic officers.

Non-residents are granted an accumulative period of six months before being subject to license fees and are not then required to take an examination where they have been licensed in their home state.

Prohibits operation of trailers which whip or swerve from side to side.

Pedestrians are required to walk close to their left hand edge of the highway.

The reckless driving section is amended to more clearly define this offense, and severe penalties are imposed.

License plates are required to be placed 24 inches above the ground instead of 16 inches.

Stickers are barred from windshields, rear and side windows and side wings.

WINS \$5,000 VERDICT.

Patrick Fagan, president of the Western Pennsylvania District of the United Mine Workers, won a verdict for \$5,000 against the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company in Common Pleas Court at Pittsburgh last week.

During the bituminous strike the company's gunmen arrested Fagan on the charge of interfering with the transportation of non-unionists. He was fined \$10, but the fine was later remitted.

Fagan in his bill of complaint alleged that he had violated no law and that his arrest was part of a "frame-up" by the coal company.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

A wage increase of 5 cents an hour and a three-year agreement has been secured by newspaper printers and commercial machine operators in Detroit. The new rate is \$1.30 an hour for day work, \$1.38 for night work and \$1.46 for split shifts.

If cost-of-living figures advance more than one-half per cent during the life of the agreement the scale will be reopened to meet new conditions. If the living costs decrease the scale will not be affected.

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JUSTICE THROUGH LAW

By Albert Levitt, Ridgefield, Connecticut
Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University
Workers' Education Bureau Series

It is a privilege to announce the beginning of another group of brief popular articles for our readers. This popular series on the law, entitled "Justice Through Law," has been especially prepared for the Workers Education Bureau and syndicated by the Bureau. Professor Levitt, who is the author of this series, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, sometime member of the faculties of the Columbia University and the Yale Law School, and the author of legal articles in the leading law journals. He will welcome comments on his articles.—Editor's Note.

No. II.
THE STATE.

A political state is a human institution. It is created by human beings. It is maintained for human purposes. It is concerned with human lives and human problems. A state is made up of five elements:

1. Territory—Every state has a specific physical area. Connecticut, for example, has 5965 square miles of the earth's surface; Texas, the largest state in the Union, has 265,896 square miles of territory. The territory is marked by well-defined limits. The limits may be natural ones, such as oceans, rivers, deserts or mountains. Or, they may be artificial astronomical lines such as degrees of latitude and longitude.

2. People—The territory of a state is of value only because people may use it. The people are the only really important element of a state. This is often forgotten. Historians talk about the "sovereign rights of states" as though the state was something apart from the people who compose it. Politicians deal with the natural resources of the territory as though these resources belong to the politicians, or to selected groups of individuals, instead of to all the people. Diplomats ignore the people whom they are meant to represent while they bargain for and fight about "the honor and integrity of states" in the same way that they used to bring about wars for "the divine rights of kings." Political parties cajole, flatter and make false promises to the people at election time. In between the elections the needs of the people are overlooked. But in spite of these things it is still true that politically, economically, legally, as well as humanly, the people of the state are the most important part of the state. Human beings count. Nothing else does.

3. Purposes—Human lives are purposive. Human activities point toward a goal. The people wish to accomplish something with their labors. They work to get somewhere. The goal shifts and changes as the needs of the people vary. But always, in order to be happy, cheerful, contented, human beings must work for some end which they consider worth-while.

The goal of the labors of the American people is the general welfare of all the people of the country. They strive to "promote the general welfare" in order that they might "secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." The American people are willing to work, to save, to sacrifice. They do this to make our country a better place to live in. They labor for posterity. Their children and children's children must have better opportunities and enjoy richer lives than they had.

4. Laws—Laws are meant to help the people

reach their goal. They are means to bring about better and richer ways of living. They control injurious conduct and promote helpful activities. They indicate the limits within which individuals may express their desires in action. They curb group action when such action will hurt the general welfare. Laws are meant to protect all the people all of the time. If they fail to protect the people, the people may, and should, change the laws. Laws are made by and for the people. People are not made for the laws.

5. Governmental Machinery—The governmental machinery is composed of the executives, the legislators and the judges who are appointed or elected by the people. It also consists of the various bureaus, commissions and governmental organizations which have the management of the territory and the people in their control. This machinery is not an end in itself. It is created to promote the general welfare. When venal politicians take control of the machinery for their own corrupt purposes they should be deprived of that control. When the machinery becomes inadequate or useless to carry out its purposes it should be changed or destroyed.

It must not be forgotten that the state is a human institution. The territory, the laws, the governmental machinery and the natural resources of the territory, should promote the general welfare of the people. The territory belongs to the people. The laws and the governmental machinery are, and should be, created by them for their good. The good of the people is the only reason for the existence of a state.

CHAIN STORES DODGE CHARITY WORK.

Organized welfare workers are worried over the refusal of chain stores and branch utilities to contribute to community charity chests and other social uplift. The new absentee landlordism has brought an acute problem to these social activities, as the chain stores have no interest in the community they serve. The same applies to low-wage employees who are constantly shifted to new localities. Corporations that aid community chests and other welfare movements object to the chain stores' refusal to do their share, and discouragements and antagonism are developing in various localities.

The National Association of Community Chests are concerned over the problem and authorize a survey in the hope that absentee landlords will abandon their tightwad policy. Directors of the association declare the problem is the most acute that welfare agencies have been called upon to face.

Henry D. Sharpe, Rhode Island business man and acting president of the association, said:

"The steady trend toward centralization of business, industrial and utility control in large cities, resulting in increased non-resident ownership of branches in smaller places, has created a situation that has a direct influence upon social progress throughout the nation."

WOULD SELL POST OFFICE.

Fred G. R. Gordon is so wrathful over what he terms "socialism," that he would sell the Post Office Department.

Mr. Gordon assumed this Ajax pose when testifying before the Federal Trade Commission's probe of public utilities. The witness lives in Haverhill, Mass. He classifies all municipal and public ownership as "socialism." His writings and speeches on this subject have been paid for by public utilities.

FRANK HOFFMAN DIES.

Frank Hoffman, member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, died in Minneapolis. He was 65. He served as first vice-president of his international union since 1911.



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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The many friends of Dilse Hopkins, chairman of the Pacific Daily Racing Form chapel, will learn with regret that Dilse has found it necessary to submit to an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Hopkins a few days ago entered a hospital in Stockton. Bill Wiseman is holding down Mr. Hopkin's machine during his absence, and L. H. Whitten is acting as chairman.

Wray Burgess last week left the Hahnemann Hospital and is rapidly recovering from a recent operation.

"Steve" James last week assumed the foremanship of the Tulare Register.

The report reaches Typographical Topics that there has been a reorganization of the Hines Publishing Company and that Ross Heller is now sole owner of the Quincy Bulletin at Quincy, Plumas County. R. H. Van Schaick, former machinist on the San Francisco Bulletin, is assisting Mr. Heller in the publication of this paper. As a result of the reorganization, D. V. Markey, who has been working in Quincy, is now in Santa Cruz, and a gentleman by the name of Farrar is conducting the paper in San Rafael. Mr. Hines will continue publication of the San Francisco Mirror.

Typographical Topics will be pleased to note that eight of No. 21's ten delegates to the Labor Council were in attendance at the last meeting of the Council.

Few people realize the enormous problems incident to the production of a daily newspaper, and the following figures from the 1928 report of the New York Times will prove interesting: In the year 1928 the New York Times, serving subscribers numbering 430,000 on week days and 725,000 on Sundays, printed a total of 15,267,250,520 pages; daily average 51.46 pages; Sunday average 231.3 pages; weight of papers produced 221,815,781 pounds; ink used, 5,015,544 pounds. The presses are capable of producing 2,176,000 eight-page papers per hour, and the rotogravure presses, 144,000 eight-page papers per hour. The weekly payroll is \$163,625, and there was paid to the post-office department during the year \$850,000. The number of employees in the mechanical departments alone is 1885, and there are in the mechanical, editorial, business and executives departments 3383 employees. The Times pays to its employees sick benefits, pensions and maintains for their welfare hospital service, insurance, club rooms and restaurant, and the total cost of these activities for the year was \$444,000. The Times receives daily by telegraph and cable 100,000 words in the form of news dispatches, and carried during the year 1928, 30,736,847 agate lines of advertising.

One of the important changes made in the general laws by the Charleston convention was the revision of Article XXIV under the caption Six- and Five-Day Law. Until changed, Article XXIV contained but two sections; whereas it now contains nine. Following is the Six- and Five-Day Law for 1929:

"ARTICLE XXIV.

"Section 1. In newspaper offices a regular shift shall not exceed eight hours and the regular work week shall not exceed six times the unit of hours established as the regular shift.

"Sec. 2. In commercial (book and job) offices, a regular shift shall not exceed eight hours and

the work week shall not exceed forty-four hours.

"Sec. 3. In either newspaper or commercial offices the subordinate union, by agreement, may establish a work week of five days or nights, no regular shift of which shall exceed eight hours.

"Sec. 4. No member shall be required or permitted to hold a regular situation which requires him or her to work more than six shifts within a financial week.

"Sec. 5. Members required to work in excess of the unit of hours established as a regular shift must receive the overtime rate for all such excess time. The overtime rate shall be not less than one and one-half times the regular rate, based upon the hourly wage paid: Provided, in case of foremen performing executive or clerical work and in extreme emergencies, such as fire, flood or disaster, overtime may be waived.

"Sec. 6. Where for any reason it becomes necessary for a member, or members, to work upon their regular off-day or off-night, or on a seventh shift within the financial week, the overtime rate shall be paid for such shift: Provided, where an office is organized upon the basis of the five-day week and the union is unable to furnish necessary help, it shall be permissible to waive this provision until such time as help can be provided by the union.

"Sec. 7. Should any member, through inability to secure a substitute, work in excess of the number of shifts established as a work week, or whenever his overtime aggregates a day in hours, he shall give to the first available substitute competent to perform the work such accumulated day or days.

"Sec. 8. Subordinate unions shall specify the period, which shall be not less than sixty days, overtime shall be accumulative.

"Sec. 9. Any violation or evasion of the overtime law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each offense. It is obligatory upon local unions to impose and collect the fine for which provision is herein made."

Type defects due to air bubbles may be entirely eliminated by the invention of a vacuum head for casting boxes, which is being perfected by E. C. Lyons, machinist on the Portland Oregonian. For more than three years Mr. Lyons has been working on this device, which is arousing great interest among the mechanical superintendents of newspapers who have heard of it. A patent was obtained some time ago and Mr. Lyons has since added several improvements that will be put under the protection of other patents.

The vacuum casting equipment has been installed experimentally in the Oregonian composing room and has proved its merit. The installation in the Oregonian plant was on a linotype machine, but the process is adaptable to any typesetting equipment, with only slight changes.

Mr. Lyons' process creates a vacuum in the throat of the metal pot and in the mold. Before the cast is made the air is sucked out instead of being forced through the metal as at present.

The union label on shoes is too old and well known for one to plead ignorance of when spending his union-earned money for footwear, and it appears on brands and styles to suit all tastes and pocketbooks. But when making purchases in that line don't fail to ask the salesman to show his card of membership in the Retail Shoe Salesmen, and thus aid that organization. One of No. 21's members recently showed the proper spirit when he walked out of three local shoe stores because he found no union salesmen—and he carried

\$12.00 out of each one, which amount a union clerk could have placed in his employer's register. Spend a little shoe leather, at least, to help the union shoe salesmen.

As there are many of our local members who know J. B. ("Jack") Intveldt, the following article from the January Typographical Journal will be read with interest: "A few days before Christmas Edward R. Curry, resident of the Home, received

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a letter from J. B. ("Jack") Intveldt and found therein \$60. Sixty dollars is a large amount of money to come into the Home in one lump, but Jack had ordered its disposition wisely. Mr. Intveldt became a resident in 1923 and remained four years. In February, 1927, he vacated and went to the Pacific coast. Friendly residents made up a sum of money for him at this time. He had only been absent a few months when he sent a sufficient sum to reimburse all who had contributed. Now he directs that his latest remittance be distributed on a ratio of one dollar each to those residents who gave to him. Many times have residents given of their small means to help along in the world the fellow who vacates. Indeed, it is considered quite the proper thing to do, and there is scarcely a thought on either side of a return of these donations. Mr. Intveldt, therefore, has established a precedent and at the same time has shown a lively appreciation of a freely extended favor.

A. H. HOLLAND.

"Colorado Springs, Colo."

The following link is taken from President Howard's chain of thought expressed in the January Journal: "We live in chain apartments when at home; we stop in chain hotels when abroad; we eat our breakfast in a chain restaurant; we buy our clothes, shirts, hats and shoes in chain stores; we read the news of the day in a chain newspaper. All that remains is to be interred in a chain cemetery by a chain undertaker, after a chain doctor has completed his work."

Veterans' Patrol is the name of a new San Francisco publication, published monthly in the interests of Spanish War veterans and their dependents. The publication is issued by the Veterans' Patrol Publishing Company, and Volume 1, Number 1, for January, 1929, is very attractive from a typographical standpoint and carries the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

It always pays to be polite and obliging. Look what "Sparky" got for being courteous. "Red" King, Dave Anley and "Sparky" were at Lincoln Park golf links and had signed up but needed one more player to complete a foursome. A pretty Miss signed with them and the game began. Now "Sparky" hated to see a frail girl carry such heavy golf clubs around the links, hated to see her dirty her hands in teeing up the ball, hated to see her get her shoes damp looking for lost balls in the rough. "Sparky" accordingly carried her clubs, teed the ball and looked for the lost ones. If that is not being polite, courteous and obliging, what is? Messrs. King and Anley had much comment to offer on "Sparky's act of good. Mr. Landers does not belong to the Boy Scouts, but he believes in doing one good deed a day.

"Woodman, spare that tree!" ... you know how it goes. Now, a story comes to us that Jimmy Sullivan got an idea in his noodle that a make-up man was as good as any lumberjack that ever cut down one of our famous redwoods. It seems that there was a tree at the back of the Sullivan home that kept the sunlight out of the rear rooms. The Missis suggested that Jimmy might cut it down. Jimmy also thought he could. With the blade of the axe in razor-like condition, Jimmy marched on the tree. Mr. Tree resented this attack. A few more swings and the tree would be down. It came down, all right. Mr. Sullivan received scratches and bruises for his efforts as a lumberjack.

"Yes, I get such stations as KDKA, WIZZ, BULL, IOU, 3XN, ***H with the utmost ease," E. W. Pilcher was remarking to a bunch of radio hounds collected in a corner discussing the ease in which they bring the distant stations in. "E. W." burns plenty of midnight oil and electric current hooking 'em, but he bring them in.

The writer does not like, nor wish, to do an

injustice to anyone. Mr. Benz informs us that we were fourteen whiskers short on that mustache story of last week. Now we want the world to know that said mustache contained nineteen plus fourteen whiskers, or sixteen on one side and seventeen on the other.

Remarks Mickey Donelin to Frank Blanchard: "I think I am a 'lone wolf.'" Replies Frank Blanchard to Mickey Donelin: "No, you're not; you're a magpie, you've been chattering all day."

Selig Olcovich advances the reason why Jimmy Sullivan cut the tree down was the fact that its (the tree's) bark annoyed Jimmy while he was trying to get some sleep.

Willis Hall, well known among printers, has been, for the tenth time, elected to the secretaryship of the Waverly Club of All Saints' Church of Palo Alto.

Our ball team won again—9 to 2. Beat the editorial pastimers again. How are they going to be stopped now?

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

John D. ("Doc") Matison died at his home in this city, January 25th. Mr. Matison was a charter member of this local and a member of the Examiner chapel for 40 years. The deceased was 68 years of age at the time of his death. He was noted for his regular attendance at union meetings, in which he took an active interest, and possessed the courage of his convictions at all times. He was also an active member of San Francisco Parlor No. 49, N. S. G. W., and Manzanita Grove No. 106, U. A. O. D. The past year Mr. Matison's health had not been the best, causing him to retire from active work at the trade. Surviving him are his widow, Catherine Matison, and daughter Josephine Matison. Funeral services were held on Monday from the chapel of Valente, Marini, Perata & Co., mass was at St. Brigid's Church, and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery.

It is rumored that within 90 days six inserting machines will be installed in the Examiner mailing room. The third bundle-tying machine is to be installed in that plant at an early date. The art of the hand-insert and bundle-tying mailer is doomed, it seems, to join that of the hand-set type as being one of the lost arts on metropolitan newspapers.

Henry Grauli, of the Chronicle Chapel, left last week for Denver to visit his mother who is reported to be seriously ill in that city.

The sub line here is panicky. Anyone contemplating traveling this way had better communicate with Secretary A. F. O'Neil, 250 Eureka street, before doing so.

"MAN-HOUR" WORK YARDSTICK.

The true measure of industry's capacity to utilize labor is not the number of men and women at work nor the number of days worked, but rather the number of hours they work, declared the American Engineering Council at its annual conference in Washington.

The engineers insist that the aggregate of employment should be computed in man-hours. Council officials were authorized to "take action seeking to have the number of man-hours working in the manufacturing establishments of the United States reported in the next and succeeding census of manufacturers."

Such a record, it is stated, would reveal accurate data as to accidents and would be an aid to unemployment legislation, tariff making and to investors.

CHAIN STORE INVESTIGATION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Investigation of chain grocery stores by the Federal Trade Commission is just getting under way, according to announcement made by Commissioner C. W. Hunt, in an address before the National Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Commissioner Hunt expressed regret that the chain stores withdrew from the trade practice conference for members of the grocery trade before final action was taken, after their representatives had set in the conference up to that point.

The trade practice conference was for the purpose of agreeing upon rules in the business for the prevention of unfair practices in competition. Commissioner Hunt said, however, that one chain had agreed to the new rules after the conference had acted and that others would now be given opportunity to study them and either accept or reject.

Regarding the investigation of chain stores, Commissioner Hunt said this action was pursuant to a United States Senate resolution and that the work would have been put under way earlier, had it not been for the immense amount of work entailed by the public utility investigation also ordered by the Senate and productive of so much evidence of public utility propaganda throughout the country. However, the work of investigating the chain store methods now is under way and will be continued until the task is finished, he said.

Illinois organized labor, which is supporting a measure for heavy taxation of chain stores, is keenly interested in the investigation.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1929

Hope must indeed spring eternal in the breasts of government prosecutors. Here every oil man involved in the Teapot Dome and other oil scandals has gone scot free, but still Uncle Sam's prosecutors keep trying to "nick" the guilty oil magnates. The latest indication of government hopefulness is a suit against two Sinclair oil companies to recover the profits made out of the sale of about 20,000,000 barrels of royalty oil taken from the Salt Creek fields in Wyoming. Charging that the defendant companies, together with Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Harry F. Sinclair and the Sinclair Pipe Line Company conspired to defraud the United States, the government demands the defendants give an accounting to ascertain what the profits were. You gotta hand it to the government prosecutors for keeping on the oil trail. Maybe they keep busy only to have something to do and so justify their jobs, but at least the oil scandals will not be entirely forgotten while their activities continue. And as long as the guilty men escape punishment, it is well that the oil scandals are not forgotten.

"There is no evidence in American history that this nation has ever regarded corruption and hypocrisy as particularly grave offenses," says Elmer Davis, novelist and newspaper man, in Harper's Magazine. Davis was speaking of public corruption and hypocrisy in connection with the prohibition laws and their attempted enforcement. Unfortunately there is all too much evidence to sustain his assertion. All through American history corruption and hypocrisy are found flourishing, largely unrebuked. Occasionally corruption and hypocrisy have aroused public wrath to the point of action, as for example when the notorious Tweed regime was smashed in New York City in the 70's. Other examples could be cited, but opposed to them would be more numerous instances of corruption waxing mighty and going almost unchallenged. Right in our own days there have been the oil scandals, besmirching two national administrations and threatening to reverberate into a third, yet public opinion has apparently never been greatly exercised over oil corruption and oil hypocrisy. True, there have also been some rays of light in recent times. Chicago smote its political corruptionists a few months ago and there have been stirrings of revolt against political corruption in other places. If these really mark a widespread public revulsion against corruption and hypocrisy, they are cheering. But do they?

LONG FIGHT WON

When President Coolidge signed the Cooper-Hawes bill, the half-century fight of organized labor against permitting convict-made goods coming into competition with those of free labor was definitely achieved so far as the Federal Government is concerned. On a number of occasions Congress passed measures calculated to bring about a change in the condition which permitted the importation of these goods into states which did not permit its own convict produced goods to come into competition with its free workers, but invariably the Supreme Court nullified such laws on the ground that they interfered with interstate commerce. The law now approved by the President takes effect five years hence, and provides that when a state has a law regulating the sale of convict-made goods, it shall also have the power to control the sale of such goods imported from other states. States heretofore had no such power and prison-made goods could only be regulated by the state in which they were manufactured, and this worked great hardship upon states that did not desire to have its wage workers competing with convicts industrially.

A former Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, who made millions out of employing convicts of many states, persistently used his influence in opposition to labor's efforts to get on the Federal statute books legislation that would effectively cure the evils of convict labor, and invariably he was successful. At any rate, he was able to stave off such legislation long enough for himself and colleagues to become immensely wealthy through traffic in convict labor. But it is now up to the different states to protect themselves against these greed-mongers, though doubtless the same influences will be brought to bear upon the various legislatures to prevent them from taking action under the provisions of the new Federal law.

In this connection President Green of the American Federation of Labor issues this warning to the organized labor forces throughout the country: "Under no circumstances should organized labor favor the branding of convict-made goods that are imported into another state. If these goods are branded, it legalizes their entrance into the state that desires to keep them out." That advice should be religiously heeded and the goods absolutely denied admission. Many retail stores in this city have their shelves loaded with convict-made goods that are sold in competition with local manufacturers, and the competition is so unfair on account of the cheap convict labor that it can scarcely be called competition at all. In truth, such goods drive the products of free labor out of the market in a great many instances and bring about unemployment of local labor. California has a state use law, but in the past it has been unable to keep out the goods manufactured in penitentiaries in other parts of the country. Now, within five years, it will be possible for it to do so, and there must be no delay in taking advantage of the opportunity.

President Green, in accepting the pen with which President Coolidge signed the bill, said:

"It will be the purpose of the American Federation of Labor, through Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor, to petition state legislatures to enact legislation supplementing the state use convict labor legislation now in effect by the enactment of additional legislation which will effectively prevent the shipment of convict-made goods in interstate commerce for sale in competition with goods manufactured by free labor. In carrying forward this legislative program it is not the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to interfere with state legislation providing for the state use of goods manufactured by convict labor.

"I am sure that the membership of the American Federation of Labor is very happy over the passage of the Hawes-Cooper bill. We rejoice with our friends over this further accomplishment of the American Federation of Labor."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Censorship bursts forth once more with its usual pathological squawking. But it moved toward its finish and every outbreak brings this ancient scourge of the race one more step toward oblivion. Not forever shall the evil minded, the distorted and the sick have their way with our recreations and our more serious pursuits of knowledge. Pennsylvania is among the censored States in movieland. When the talking pictures came a new issue was presented. The movie censors may not censor the spoken stage, but they attempted to censor the spoken movies. In movies talk cannot be cut without also cutting out pictures and pictures may not be cut out without killing the accompanying dialogue. The censors sought to cut out the pictures as usual, but the movies fought back on new ground when they resisted the obliterating of conversation. It may be that talking pictures have brought an end to a censorship that is vicious because all censorship is vicious. If so, then these jabbering films may have worked better than their makers knew; they may have a merit for which many movie-goers have thus far sought pretty much in vain.

* * *

In another direction we have just witnessed the witlessness of censorship. An English woman, Radclyffe Hall, wrote a book which she called "The Well of Loneliness." It was promptly suppressed in England, which has boasted of its generosity in such things. It was then printed in the United States, right under the nose of John Sumner, of the ancient Comstock so-called anti-vice society. The Radclyffe Hall book deals with inversion, which is perhaps commoner than most folks realize, and which is by most folks little understood. The subject is neither obscene nor abstruse. It ought to be as possible to read an authentic work on this subject as on ingrowing toe-nails. Mr. Sumner thought otherwise and so with the aid of some of Mr. Grover Whalen's fearless cops and a search warrant, he went to the office of the publisher and to Macy's department store, where he raided and got himself a good supply of books. The newspapers do not speak of any raids at other stores where the book has been on sale and probably still is on sale, such as Brentano's.

* * *

Now, nobody has to read a book such as this. But those who want to read it ought not be compelled to ask Mr. John Sumner, or any other vice hound, whether or not they may read it. Mr. Sumner says it should be reserved for the medical profession. Once upon a time only priests were allowed to read books. A great many doctors still think only a doctor ought to be allowed to know anything about the human anatomy and its functions. But we grow away from these old ideas. We find them fitting poorly into an age of electricity and chemistry and of airplanes and radio. True knowledge is for the human race, not for its high priests. Some day we shall read books which will show us why many persons strive to become censors. Such a book as "The Well of Loneliness" will be written about censorship and it will explain a lot. There is reason to believe that some censors have gathered unto themselves amazing and highly-prized collections of those works of art and literature which stimulate but do not edify in any idealistic sense. Of course opposition to censorship is basically founded on opposition to all forms of autocracy. Fundamentally that is the reason why we must in the end get rid of it all. No trade unionist can sanction a power which may as easily strike at rights as to privileges.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I hear you and your wife had some words last night?"

"We did, but I never got around to using mine."

"Is your kitchen small?"

"Is it? Why, it's so small we have to use condensed milk."

"She speaks fluently," remarked a girl behind us at the movie-talkie.

"Naturally," remarked her companion, "with so much flu out there in Hollywood."—Boston Transcript.

The preacher was preaching on the prophets. It had been quite a lengthy sermon already and it wasn't over yet.

Finally as the end of the third hour approached the preacher said: "And now we come to Malachi the last of the lesser prophets. What will we do with Malachi? Where can we place Malachi?"

Just then an old lady in the rear of the church, who was visibly annoyed by the length of the sermon, arose saying: "You can give him my seat. I'm going home."

"Who's that impressive-looking woman over there?"

"That's Mrs. Peckum. She's a remarkable woman and they say that she commands a very large salary."

"How does she earn it?"

"She doesn't earn it. Her husband earns it, and she commands it."

After terrific struggles, the freshman finally finished his examination paper, and then, at the end, wrote: "Dear Professor: If you sell any of my answers to the funny papers, I expect you to split fifty-fifty with me."

It was their first airplane ride, and the young woman of the party felt quite nervous.

"You will bring us back safely, won't you?" she said to the pilot, with a rather faint smile, as they were about to start.

"Of course I will, miss," he assured her, touching his leather helmet, "I've never left anybody up there yet."

The traffic officer had raised his hand and the lady motorist stopped with a jerk. Said the officer, as he drew out his little book:

"As soon as I saw you come round the bend I said to myself, 'Forty-five, at least.'"

"Officer," remonstrated the lady indignantly, "you are very much mistaken. It's this hat that makes me look so old."

Little Elsie was being taken to task by her mother.

"You bad child! Just look at that jam on your face. Whatever would you think if you saw me with my lips and cheeks all smeared with red like that?"

Elsie considered a moment, and then said innocently:

"Why, I'd fink you was goin' to a dance, mummy."

Married Reveller—What does your wife shay to you when you shtay out—hic—ash late ash thish?

"Nothing. I'm not married."

The married man frowned.

"Then why," he said, "do you shtay out—hic—ash late ash thish?"

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"I am no pacifist. I never subscribe the fallacy of peace at any price, but I do believe that the same human nature which learned to submit private controversy to peaceful settlement can likewise be taught to do the same for international disputes."—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

* * *

"New employments must be found for surplus men, and markets for their products must be secured both here and abroad if internal order and progress and our living standards are to be preserved. Thus the inexorable necessity of foreign contacts grows as modern civilization develops."—Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas.

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75, price now.....	67
80, price now.....	72
85, price now.....	76

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The Irish Tailors

716 MARKET ST., Near Kearny

Pennsylvanians who have been victims of lawless State Police and other police officers are striking back in a way that is bound to be effective. Instead of wasting time and energy in merely protesting, they are pushing legal proceedings against officers guilty of violating constitutional rights. Convictions have already been obtained under this method of procedure and it is predicted other convictions will follow. Protests against lawless acts by men sworn to uphold the law are all right but the guilty men are not particularly worried by such protests. What they do fear is criminal charges, suits for heavy damages and proceedings to separate them from their jobs. These kind of tactics strike home, even if not always successful. If followed up strongly in each case where police officers act in an unlawful manner, legal action against them serves as effective lessons in law observance. Pennsylvania is showing the way to trade unionists and others who may be victims of police usurpation of power. The thing to do is to act vigorously according to law against officers who break the statutes. The law and the constitution protect the rights of citizens and citizens must insist that the law and constitution be upheld. If they do not, liberty may go, not to be regained except with the greatest of difficulty.

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OCCIDENTAL
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**A pipe to fit
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EVERY smoker appreciates a good smoke . . . pipe smokers in particular realize how difficult it is to obtain just the right pipe that satisfies . . . and they know, too, the joy that comes from a pipe that fits the mouth perfectly.

The Emporium Smoke Shop offers a specialized group of select pipes that fit your mouth . . . in addition caters to the smoking trade with your favorite cigars and cigarettes, fine tobaccos, and a varied assortment of lighters.

Try the Emporium Smoke Shop, on the first floor, for your next good smoke.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

THE FOG.

A Parable for Liberals.

The valley dripped with fog all day,
One vast and all pervasive gray,
A veiling so impalpable
Where it began you could not tell.
The moisture brushed against your face
Soft as a breeze blown bit of lace;
Yet looking straight into the air,
You could not say that it was there.
But all the earth was white and still,
There was no outline of a hill.
The higher tree-tops scarcely showed
A little distance down the road.
Save that the nearer trees were bare
You hardly guessed 'twas winter there.
And somewhere up above the trees
You heard the honking of the geese.
Scattered and broken in their flight,
The wild things knew not where to light;
Yet were too heavy quite to stay,
Above that filmy sea of gray.
And now and then a booming gun,
Told of some more adventurous one
Whose dubious fate filled all the skies
With his lost mate's resounding cries.
So are there folks who seem to go,
While the world fog is hanging low;
Flying between the earth and air,
And never lighting anywhere.

Too heavy are their thoughts to rise
Into the sun-kissed upper skies;
Too timid now at every sound,
To find a harbor on the ground.
Better it fares these troubled days
With those who calmly hold their ways.
Making the most of fireside cheer
While the drear landscape seems more drear.
But happier the few who dwell,
Where on the heights ineffable
They look down on the misty sea,
And glimpse the day that is to be.

—Robert Whitaker.

"It is only right that the people have a say as to whether this country shall declare war or not. Either the democratic principles of submitting this supreme issue to the collective judgment of the people is right or we are afraid to trust the deliberate judgment of the American electorate."—Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

Patient—What is good for weak lungs?

Doctor—Open the window and throw out your chest.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women



This new electric heater heats the air

A SEWING room, 9 feet by 10 feet or less, with a chilly temperature of 57 degrees can be kept at a cozy temperature of 68 degrees for three long hours for 13 cents.

An ordinary size bathroom on a cold spring morning, temperature 52 degrees, can be raised above 70 degrees.

Our special electric heating rates average 30% less than the lighting rates.

See this electric heater at your dealer's. Or phone or call at our office. We'll send you one to try in your home. We'll take it back if it doesn't meet with your enthusiastic approval.

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P.G. and E.
Owned · Operated · Managed
by Californians

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 25, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Automobile Mechanics, J. Huwiler; Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering, Arthur Ehmecke, Maurice O'Connor, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane; Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott, W. W. Sandis. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organizing of Retail Clerks and Laundry Workers. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Paden City Pottery Company of Paden City, West Virginia.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing the O'Connor Groceteria.

Request Complied With—From Mr. Raymond Miller, representing Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, requesting permission to address the Council on the subject of Thrift and Savings.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the agreement of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary. In an endeavor to secure an adjustment of employment of janitor at the Victoria Theatre, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80 have signed an agreement with Silverblatt. Retail Drivers—Have signed agreement with employers, gaining some things for the membership. Typographical No. 21—Donated \$100.00 to Community Chest. Teamsters No. 85—Requested an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act, eliminating tax on chauffeurs. Musicians No. 6—Donated \$25.00 to the Gompers Memorial Fund.

Delegates Scharrenberg and O'Connell gave a resume of the session of the Legislature at Sacramento, and explained the legislation that has been proposed.

Brother Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, addressed the Council, explaining amendments to the labor laws that have for their purpose better enforcement.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to invite James Yen to address the Council on the subject of "Mass Education in China." Motion carried. He will address the Council on February 8th.

The Council reiterated its opposition against any bill at Sacramento seeking to tax public activities.

Election of Officers—The following officers were elected and will serve for the ensuing term: President, Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, Roe H. Baker; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees—Chas. Child, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield. Executive Committee—Joseph Blanchard, Adolph Brenner, James Coulsting, John C. Daly, David Hardy, Wm. Granfield, George Kidwell, George Knell, John F. Metcalf, Laura Molleda, Anthony Noriega, Patrick O'Brien, Richard Patterson. Organizing Committee—Ed. Anderson, Anthony Brenner, Joseph Casey, George Cullen, John Darcy, Theodore Johnson, M. S. Maxwell, Lea Phillips. Directors of Labor Clarion—W. T. Bonnor, Jas. Coulsting, M. E. Decker, Geo. S. Hollis, Stanley Roman. Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Chas. Child, Henry Heideberg, Jas. Hopkins, Theo. Johnson, Geo. Kidwell.

The members of the Election Board submitted

the following amendment to the election laws of the Constitution:

"Amend Article VI, Section 2, Page 26, first line to read as follows:

"Balloting shall cease at 9 p. m., at which time the judges and tellers shall proceed to count without recess and report the results to the Council."

The amendment was read and laid over to be read at the next meeting of the Council.

Receipts—\$459.49. **Expenses**—\$190.00.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

CAN CONGRESS VOTE?

Government employees are hoping Congressman Snell, chairman of the House Rules Committee, will permit the House to consider the Dale-Lahlbach retirement legislation. The bill passed the Senate and Chairman Snell has been instructed by his committee to recommend consideration by the House.

The bill would increase the maximum retirement pay to \$1,200 a year, and would raise the average allowance to \$800 a year. The present maximum is \$1,000, with an average of around \$700, but many receive less than \$100 yearly.

Local newspapers declare that the President is using his influence in opposition to the bill.

The measure also provides that the salary basis for retirement pay be computed on the basis of the last five years instead of the last ten years of service. Its section on voluntary retirement would give an employee with 30 years' service the right to retire at 68, 63 or 60 years, according to employment, instead of 70, 65 or 62.

Contributions from employees under the Dale-Lahlbach bill would remain the same. There are more than 400,000 employees who come under the retirement law. They pay into the fund three and one-half per cent of their salary, amounting to \$28,000,000 annually.

QUIT IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

The anti-union Employers' Association of Denver has thrown up the sponge.

In a letter to the few members, the executive committee says it is impossible to continue the fight with a declining membership and the "ceaseless 'boring in' by organized labor."

Pledges of moral and financial support have not been fulfilled and the union breakers are forced to quit.

In the last financial statement to members, expenditures for "secret service" was among the largest in the list.

The organization was formed 11 years ago by Herbert George, who at one time flourished as a union smasher in San Francisco. Following his death, the executive committee of the Employers' Association attempted to carry on the work.

REMINDERS OF CONSTITUTION.

Lawyers who favor abolition of the jury system were rebuked by Judge E. B. Perry at the meeting of the Nebraska Bar Association in Omaha. The jurist said:

"You lawyers who are constantly reminding the people of the sacredness of the Constitution, and that property cannot be taken without due process of law, apparently overlook Section 6 of the Constitution. That section provides that trial by jury shall remain inviolate. If your proposal is adopted by this association and by the Legislature, it will be a violation of that section. Trial by jury can not be done away with in Nebraska in that manner. It must be by a constitutional amendment."

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

By Chester M. Wright.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Carrying forward the biggest move yet made for actual introduction of the five-day week, the International Photo Engravers' Union has signed contracts in three cities and is negotiating in 29 others, including Chicago.

Cities in which contracts have been signed are New York, Newark and Philadelphia.

The contracts signed and under consideration are for six-year periods. In each contract it is provided that there shall be a gradual introduction of the five-day week. The five-day week shall be operative for two months out of the first year and for two additional months each year thereafter, so that five years after the contracts are signed the industry will be on a flat five-day week.

The weekly wage for the five-day week is to be the same as the weekly wage for the five-and-a-half day week.

Possible temptations to violate the spirit of the agreement are penalized by a clause which provides that if men are called to work on Saturday morning, they must be paid time and one-half for four hours of work, or six hours of straight time, whether they work a half hour or four hours.

Contracts already signed cover 3165 members, while there are 5675 in the territory yet to be signed for.

The agreement provides that the minimum wage question may be opened by the union each year.

Asked whether the five-day week would furnish employment for more men, President Matthew Woll said he did not know. "Improved cameras and other equipment permit our members to do more work per day this year than last," he said. "We do not know what further improvements may come, increasing the output per man."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frederick T. Holmes of the teamsters, Spirl Albin of the municipal carmen, John D. Matison of the mailers, John Lindemeyer of the marine cooks, Ira A. Wright of the locomotive engineers, John G. Johnson of the Alaska fishermen, Herman Schmuck of the butchers.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Automobile Mechanics, J. Huwiler; from the Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering, Arthur Ehmecke, Maurice O'Connor, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane; from the Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott, W. W. Sandis.

Raymond Miller, representing the Wells Fargo Bank, has been invited to address the Labor Council on the subject of Thrift and Savings. The date for the lecture has not yet been set, but will most likely be on the evening of February 8th.

The Teamsters' Union reports that it has gone on record in favor of an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act providing for the exemption from tax of all chauffeurs operating passenger vehicles for hire. This would cover particularly the operators of taxicabs.

State Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and summarized the different pieces of legislation his department is endeavoring to get through the present session of the Legislature in an effort to get better enforcement of labor laws now on the statute books.

James Yen, a young Chinese, has been invited to address the Labor Council on the evening of

February 8th on Mass Education in China. He is said to have worked out a most effective means of bringing education to the illiterate millions of his country and he will explain in detail the methods used and indicate the great possibilities for the future development of democracy in China as a consequence of educating the population.

The Labor Council has declared itself as positively opposed to any proposition looking to the taxing of publicly-owned and operated utilities. The labor legislative representatives at Sacramento will be watchful to see to it that those who desire to handicap public ownership in every possible way do not sneak through any such taxing measure.

Typographical Union No. 21 has contributed \$100 to the Community Chest fund for this year in advance of the campaign that will later be carried on.

Superintendents, foremen and workers in the mechanical trades are to become pupils in the First Safety School to be opened in California under State auspices. The first session is to be held next Tuesday night, in the auditorium of the Mission High School, Eighteenth and Dolores Streets, and the course is to last three months, meeting each Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. At the first session talks will be given by Edward Rainey, representing San Francisco; F. C. MacDonald, head of the State Building Trades Council; W. H. George, head of the Builders' Exchange; and Will J. French, director, department of industrial relations of the Industrial Accident Commission.

THE WEIRD NET OF THE LAW.

By Franklyn E. Wolfe.

A thousand wealthy bootleggers are running at large in Michigan, growing richer every day, bribing prohibition enforcement officials, carrying on their trade and living honored and respected lives, safe from molestation and confident of their security.

Meanwhile Mrs. Etta May Miller is in a Michigan penitentiary serving a life sentence because she transgressed the law three times and was caught at it—and convicted. Many bootleggers are caught and not convicted. The wealthy ones are not caught.

The Rev. R. N. Holsaple, formerly at the head of the Anti-Saloon League, who once interceded with the parole commissioner in behalf of a bootlegger brother-in-law, says Mrs. Miller should be shown no leniency or sympathy and demands that an end be put to efforts in her behalf.

Anti-Saloon League officials say the life term will mean no hardship to the woman's family.

These gentlemen are not asked to have sympathy or understanding. Their arguments are beside the mark. This is a question of justice to all.

Mrs. Miller has been caught in that weird net of the law, so cunningly and diabolically contrived that it catches the little offending fish and lets the large offenders through.

The protest should be against czaristic rule that crushes the poor and the unfortunate the friendless law violator, and allows to go unscathed the rich and the powerful offender. No state or society can long exist founded upon such an inhuman basis. We want this Republic to survive through justice to all alike.

"Yes, my friend," said the theological lecturer, "some admire Moses, who instituted the old law; some, Paul, who spread the new. But after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?" As she paused, a voice from the back bench shouted: "Ananias!"

VIGILANT TO MOLD PUBLIC MIND.

Utility corporations create antagonism to public ownership because they are unceasing in their vigilance to control every public-opinion molding factor.

The scope of these activities was revealed at hearings that are being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission.

Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, identified one report that 456,364 persons in New York state were appealed to in 1927. Another report explained plans to elect friendly officials of business organizations.

The secretary of the public speakers' committee of the New York public utilities testified that 312 speakers made 9720 speeches in 1927. He said 280 other utility people were being trained as speakers. Radio talks were classed as "an important activity of certain companies."

Utility talks in Pennsylvania were made before associations of commerce, civic clubs, women's clubs, colleges and universities, high schools, grade schools, church groups, conventions other than utilities, radio audiences and farm groups.

Wherever citizens gathered a utility representative was present to develop antagonism to public ownership. The testimony also revealed that whenever a magazine printed an article that leaned toward popular ownership of these utilities, a protest was forwarded and the magazine furnished an article that had "the proper slant."

COMMUNITY CHEST.

Students in the public, private and parochial schools of San Francisco have launched a song contest to provide the Community Chest with stirring words and music that may be used in its campaign for \$2,275,000 March 4th to March 15th.

Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, chairman of the School Committee of the Co-operation Department, of which Miss Ruth A. Turner is head, with the aid of Charles J. Lamp, director of music at Polytechnic High School, advanced the song contest idea.

The contest for both lyrics and music will be carried on in three divisions. The divisions are in charge of Miss Bertha Roberts, W. H. deBell and John McGlade of the school department.

The lyrics will be judged by Alexander Fried and Arthur Garbett and the music will be judged separately by Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, and Edward G. Stricklen, of the University of California Department of Music.

At the same time Aaron Altmann, director of Art in the school department, launched a Community Chest poster contest among students in the senior and junior high schools and the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools. Entries are to be submitted by February 8th.

Following a process of elimination the posters will be placed on exhibit at the Public Library, February 20th to March 6th and will be viewed by thousands of parents and friends.

Winning posters will be displayed downtown and later displays will be made of all posters in the Fillmore, Polk, Haight, Divisadero, Sunset, Richmond, Mission and West of Twin Peaks business sections.

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